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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to reblication wish to have rejected articles returned to must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Paris Emerges From the Waters All good Americans will share in the eling of relief with which the people Paris are looking on the subsidence of the Seine waters. The highest flood record since scientific measurements of the river's rise have been taken has ed by, leaving material losses to ndividuals and to the community, sing some damage to public monunts that may be repaired, but harmr the works of art that make the city ttractive to the visitor. The French re a practical people, and even without he spur of the possibility of disease in to have their ville lumière in spick and

span order again before the summer influx begins. There has been much fanciful topography in the cable despatches, not all of it due to blundering, and people who know their Paris well have been puzzled on reading about the overflowing of high ground and the immunity of quarters situated lower down. Where this has really occurred it seems to have en caused by the transformation of nodern improvements, the subways and the great sewers, as well as of old watercalled Cannonism. courses, into channels for the river water under a heavy head of pressure. The damage done at the upper end of the Avenue de l'Opéra and the Gare St. Lazare, for instance, seems to be much greater than that in the parts nearer the river. Subways and sewers and railroad stations may be rebuilt, but the buildings that have been in im-

placed. The most widespread area of inundation is on the left bank of the Seine, with its low lying ground, the stretch includof the invalides Esplanade and the the inner boulevards and the river from the Boulevard Sébastopol west to the Champs Elysées has been submerged to a greater or lesser depth, the most serious damage being in the district around the St. Lazare station and back of the Opera and in that neighboring on the disadvantage. Place de la Concorde. The harm done to the trees and plants in the Champs Elysées proper and along the Cours la Reine may not soon be repaired.

Paris with its treasures has once more been saved from flood. Perhaps, having escaped that peril, the Government will hasten to protect the Louvre and Meanwhile the volatile Parisians will clory in.

The Conger Case.

It would be hard to imagine a more atisfactory turn than affairs at Albany Ton. BENN CONGER in making a definite, pecific and detailed charge against the charge has been sustained or not and bill has been introduced in the Senate:

thereafter take appropriate action. pools, there is to be a clear and unmistakably restricted review of one precise

A great deal of harm has already been

SONGER as survivors of an Assembly in There would still be room in the army

legislative matter. Its effect upon the commissions. party which both represent, one as a and justly be far reaching. So seldom is a charge of this sort made with the precision and the narrowness of application which characterize this that it and true importance were lost as a result of public agitation for futile probings into a remote past, when practical results can only follow success in con-70 fining attention to the men who alone of all the present legislators could have been then involved in the transaction of that time. In a word, not an ancient system, but two figures in contemporary legislative life are the proper subjects of the present investigation.

Revolutions in Kansas.

They say that the Hon. WALTER ROS-COE STUBBS, the Governor of Kansas, aspires to be a Senator in Congress from that State. It is to be assumed that Mr. STUBBS is surcharged with the true Sunflower spirit: that he is duly insurgent and inflamed. Otherwise he could not remain Governor for a day. He would be burned at the stake in Topeka or Wichita or Emporia if VICTOR MUR-DOCK had to sacrifice his hair to light

Anybody that doubts the insurgency and inflammation of STUBBS should read again that statesman's thoughtful remarks in this town on Federal Judges: " In my opinion the Federal Judges of inferior courts ought to hold their jobs no longer than four

years. I should like to see them elected by direct vote of the people." This is a borrowing of Mr. BRYAN'S thunder, but is that borrowing peculiar in Kansas to STUBBS? Is the election ng permanently none of the buildings of Federal Judges to be an issue over which Kansas will bloviate and bleed

in her maddest manner? At any rate, it may be judged from this opinion of Governor STUBBS, from elaying to remove the traces of the the demands of some of the insurgent Kansas candidates for Representative in Congress and from the ejaculations and epilepsies of divers Kansas journals that though the Kansans, as FOSTER COBURN says, "ride round in automobiles," they refuse to be contented and they can't and won't give up the habit of revolving rapidly on their own axes. Kansas must have amusement; and we are too faithful old friends of hers to grudge a tittle of it to her. Only we should like to know if tenure of office by Judges during good behavior is a part of that reprobate complex

The Need of More West Pointers in the Army.

No one, we think, will challenge the statement that if the United States army were officered exclusively by graduates of the Military Academy at West Point it would be a far more efficient service than it is at present with 48.67 per cent. minent peril, Notre Dame and the Sainte of the complement of officers drawn Chapelle, the Cluny Museum, the Louvre from civil life, 12.97 from the ranks and with its collections, the Bibliothèque 43.36 per cent. from the Military Acad-Nationale, could never have been reemy. In competence and in the soldierly spirit that commands obedience and achievement from men in the ranks there is usually-we do not say in all cases-a great difference between the ing the Jardin des Plantes, the end of the Boulevard St. Germain, the streets from civil life, although the latter may immediately back of the quais to the have had the training which the Na-Chamber of Deputies and the broad tional Guard affords. The private or Champ de Mars. Of the Paris of the a second lieutenancy may be a thorfereigners, the part of the town between ough soldier, but he often lacks confidence in himself, knowing that he cannot share the prestige that West Point confers on one of its graduates; the men obey him with less alacrity, and if he cannot distinguish himself on active service he goes through his career at a

Granting that under democratic institutions it is not expedient, or even desirable, that civilians and men in the ranks should be excluded from command, it is certainly not desirable that graduates of the Military Academy should be in a minority among the officers of the army, as they are to-day. other collections from danger from fire. The proportion of West Pointers will steadily diminish unless the number set to work gayly to repair the damage of graduates of the Military Academy and in a few weeks will have forgotten can be increased. The figures given the inundations save as a matter to above were for the whole army. Much more significant are the following: from 1898 to 1909 inclusive 990 officers entered the army from West Point, 1,378 from civil life, and the promotions from the ranks were 564; that is have now taken. By the action of the to say 1,942 Second Lieutenants were not graduates of the Military Academy, and 990, or about half the number, Hon. JOTHAM P. ALLDS the whole busi- had had the benefit of the four years seed assumes the character of a trial of of rigorous training and consummate fact. All that now remains is for the discipline at West Point. To raise the Senate to hear both sides of the case and percentage of graduates of the Mili-determine on the evidence whether the tary Academy in the army the following

" Be it enacted. That whenever any cadet shall For the public the advantage of this have finished three years of his course at the and economical basis." We cannot imagsituation cannot be exaggerated. In- United States Military Academy his successor stead of an indefinite stirring up of may be admitted to the Academy, and the Corps ancient muck heaps and abandoned cess- of Cadets is hereby increased to meet this provision.

The authorized number of cadets is charge. Not even the reported purpose now 533, but owing to the failure of canof the friends of the Hon. JOTHAM P. didates to present themselves and to ALLDS to discredit the character of the elimination as the result of examina-Hon, Benn Conger by appeal to other tions the actual number at the Academy from habit, and he doesn't want to know incidents in his public career can be is 411. If the bill now in the Senate relevant to the present proceeding, became a law the complement would of the meat should be almost prohibitive Congen's evidence in this matter, not be theoretically increased 33 per cent., his record in any or all other transac- but practically 25 per cent. Looking tions, must compass his relation to the to the future, Congress by an act of June 28, 1902, appropriated \$5,500,000 (subsequently increased to \$7,500,000), done by too great promise of a general to enlarge the accommodations at the revelation of Albany conditions, a prom- Academy for 750 cadets. There are now se which has been greedily seized upon facilities for almost twice as many cadets as covering the present rather than the as the Corps contains. If the additions past. Nothing in the actual charge nor proposed were authorized by legislaany evidence so far adduced suggests tion "the expense connected with the that the revelation can have wider value increase for the first year," according than that contained in the light thrown to Major-General J. F. BELL, Chief of upon the man accused. Found guilty, Staff, "will be the pay and rations of the of course he must be excluded from the cadets-about \$6,243 per year." The Senate, but here it would seem the case total cost by 1915, when the arrangemust end. Any testimony produced to ment had been in operation four years, connect the Hon. BENN CONGER with a would be, General BELL calculates, less hare in the actual bribery would call than 1 per cent. of the present cost of for a second trial, also limited to a sin- conducting the Military Academy, and the strength of the graduating classes The whole affair concerns ALLDS and would have been increased 25 per cent.

which bribery is alleged to have taken for a very considerable number of en- OUR TRADE RELATIONS WITH place; that is, so far as it is properly a listed men and civilians who desired

The legislation proposed would be so majority leader in the Senate, may well obviously for the interests of the army and the welfare of the country from the as it appeared to be. Efforts to find a point of view of national defence that there should be no hesitation in nutting it on the statute book at this session would be unfortunate if its real value of Congress. On the score of economy objection cannot be urged against it.

Municipal Progress.

It will be gratifying to all property wners to learn that within the week part of the electric fire alarm telegraph system in Manhattan is to be housed in a fireproof building. All of the machinery will not be destroyed department are burned. Part of it would be consumed should such an accident occur, and doubtless the whole borough would be left without service, but enough would be saved to build on and to reduce materially the period of time in which non-communication would exist.

Devoted to the antique as it is, the city can hardly be expected to move with reasonable speed toward the installation of a modern alarm system, properly protected at all points from the dangers that menace the present one. That single cable which, if severed, would cut off the alarm boxes in the most dangerous and richest quarter of the borough from the Fire Department s still cherished in the open air, liable to be broken in a railroad accident or cut by malicious persons. The oily well in which all cables are carried in a certain municipal building, and which has received the attention of the Board of Fire Underwriters, remains as a monument of public caution and foresightedness. The other details of a glorious disregard for mechanical exgencies which has so often commanded respectful admiration will not be disturbed for a long time to come.

But one step in advance has been made. The battery room is to be in a fireproof structure. Perhaps some day the other essentials of the system may have the protection they deserve.

A Duck Hunt.

All ducks whatsoever, green, yellow and black alike, are, we conceive, most easily and accurately identified by the quack. Thus there was nothing surprising in the fact that a comment of ours directed at "The Green Duck of the Susquehanna" should have provoked instant answer from the Hon. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE. The nature of the response itself perfectly indicated the right of its author to respond to the call as made.

Interested at the present momen entirely in the duck question, we shall not digress to discuss the modest anwer wherein Mr. OSBORNE finds to the advantage of the late WILLIAM M. THACKERAY a certain fancied resemplance to the Green Duck of the Susqueanna. Of Mr. OSBORNE'S resemblance to Moses in politics and THACKERAY in literature we make no question, as he would not, and hasten on to the consideration of the important duck matter.

In this same duck matter we find nstant and unhappy confusion. Thus are unknown to science. Certain ducks there are, however, discoverable on a national unity. to the green variety suggests possible Europe should have to be given to a nation means of identification. Thus the buffle headed and the red headed ducks instantly awaken ideas of intellectual tinship. In the same way the blaten or blatant duck, the noisy duck, the mock duck and the harlequin duck must be examined carefully. The Cayuga duck, geographically available, also appeals as "a large variety of the commonest. duck." Mud duck and pied duck too suggest a literary similarity in the light

of recent productions. In the end, however, we confess that all resemblances suggested in the foregoing varieties of duck fail. We know that the green duck is accustomed to employ many disguises, but we suspect him in none of these. There remain, however, the Erismatura rubida or fool duck and Anas obscura or dusky duck For ourselves, we prefer the latter. All we know of "The Green Duck of the Susquehanna" stands forth unmistakable when we say softly the happy words Anas obscura.

Conogn's whole attitude during the last week has been that of a man who has burned his bridges behind him.—Albany despatch. Or his bridge stock.

Medical gentlemen who are proposing nenus of cornmeal mush, herrings and beans for the workingman, on which he is assured that he will grow fat at an expense of only twenty cents a day, are disposed to congratulate him upon the opportunity that prevailing high prices afford him to arrange his diet on "a safe, sane ine these benefactors trying the mush, beans and herring fare themselves nor the workingman thanking them for their

thoughtfulness The benefactors the workingman looking for are those who will bring about a reduction in the price of the meat that has always been a component of his food He knows what its sustaining power is how little he can live on, but why the price

We cannot lose the Grand Young Man.

On the Eligible List. EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who will deny the hatchet when George Washington Cherry, florist, abides at Maspeth, L. 1.? OOKLYN, January 31.

Western Reserve Candidates. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do Blow Sabriel, wagon makers of this city, come in? CLEVELAND, Ohlo, January 29.

Take Notice! From the Some relie Journal.
With comets and with aeroplanes
The sky is full of sights.
You see them in the daylight glare,
You see them, too, o' nights.
The world is moving mighty-fast,
We all can see it is,
But though new wonders daily come—
Say, don't neglect your biz!

Just let the aviators go
Asailing brough the air,
And let the comets flirt their talls
At Berenice's hair.
Let Paulhan climb to awful heights,
The while his motors whis.
Let Zeupelin go seek the pole—
But don't neglect your pint

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-It is probable that the danger of a tariff war with Germany has not been at any time so grave mutually acceptable basis for international trade relations involve much diplomatic manœuvring for advantageous positions, many assertions that this or or less graceful concessions by both parties until the desired end is attained. of the more serious complications have been cleared up and there is now every reason to believe that there will be no interruption in our commerce with that

A similar game is being played with in case the old headquarters of the France, and at the moment the situation is even less encouraging than was the German situation two or three weeks ago. France is engaged in the work of tariff approved a bill on which the Senate has not yet acted, and a question which on President is in France determinable promptly discontinued. by the Parliament. That body may or may not be able to reach a conc by April 1, when the American maximum rate becomes a penalty for "undue discrimination against the United States or

the products thereof." American exports to France last year amounted to \$126,000,000, and imports from France were valued at \$132,000,000. Most of our exports were articles of practical use or necessity, such as raw cotton, copper, mineral oil, cottonseed oil, machinery, agricultural implements and meat and dairy products. Much of the larger part of our imports consisted of silk goods, laces, champagne, feathers, artificial flowers, diamonds and automobiles. French fear of a tariff war with the United States is a good deal modified ployment of attorneys and the prosecuby the fact that such a war would not can merchandise most needed or wanted tures is not at present visible in that country, and by the belief that it would not seriously affect the exportation of the merchandise now sold to this country. It is held that most of the Americans who now buy French silks and laces and champagnes would continue to buy even at advanced prices. This argument is sound only to a certain point.

The probability is that a surtax of 25 per cent. ad valorem, which does not mean a mere increase of 25 per cent. in the tariff rate, would divert a very important volume of trade. American customers for French gowns costing say \$200, and subject to a duty of 60 per cent. when brought to this country, might or might not be influenced by the fact of an additional \$50 in the event of an application of the American maximum rate. Consumers of champagne might or might not accept a German or an American wine because of an increase of 30 or 40 cents the quart bottle in the custom house, rising probably to 50 or 75 cents in the hotel or restaurant. A little matter of an extra \$250 on \$1,000 worth of laces or of \$1,250 on a \$5,000 automobile would influence some buyers, and a 25 per cent. increase in cost would certainly reduce materially the French sales of diamonds and other precious stones, a trade that amounted to about \$8,000,000 last year.

There are signs that a strenuous diplomatic "tug of war" will occur during the next sixty days, but the end will probably be an adjustment of relations and a continuance of commerce unham pered by penalizing clauses in tariff bills.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN of January 30 Goldwin Smith says we are forced to conclude that, despite that it is a pity there is not a name for the Mr. Osborne's prominence, green ducks whole of Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Eng. land. He speaks of these four as forming

It is more than a pity; it is a shame that mier place among the nations of without a name.

I am sorry that your correspondent does not suggest a way out of the difficulty. I at least do not pretend to the same chival rous respect for the feelings of the oversensitive Celtic fringe. After all credit is given to the Highlanders and Connaught men for physical prowess on the battlethe predominant partner. Scotland, Wales and Ireland are not Teutonic, and in consequence are not fitted to be rulers of an empire. Their votes are all right ordinary questions, but when it comes to matters of supreme national importance England will know when to take the reins entirely into her own hands.

The honest way out of this and all future difficulties would be to extend the name two islands. Give the Irish, Welsh and Scotch a full legal right to call themselves Englishmen and they will forget their shamrocks, kilts and language one generation. M. Oswald Thompson. PHILADELPHIA, January 81.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We may legislate or "regulate" as we like, but we will find in the long run that competition is the only true price maker.

COMMON SENSE. NEW YORK, January 31.

The Musical Chauffeur.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wonder whether any of your readers can advise me in the ollowing dilemma: I live on one of the side street apartment opposite dwells a damsel who is esorted home nearly every night by a gentlem in an automobile. During the ceremony of say-ing "Good night" the chauffeur whiles away the reary hours by improvising tunes with varia-

tions on his engine.

I admit that the man is an artist. I acknow! edge freely that he knows more about the possi-bilities of his instrument than Paganini knew about his; but this performance is scheduled for any time between 12:30 and 3 A. M., and some of audience have been inconsiderate end

dedicate those hours to sleep.

Here is my difficulty. The obvious thing to do is, of course, to slay the chauffeur, and I am per-fectly willing to do this, but should like to know beforehand how to avoid the presentation of a estimonial by the grateful neighbors and how manifestation of appreciation he part of the authorities.

Should these problems prove impossible of soluion, can any one suggest an equally effective

NEW YORK, January 31. Two Votes.

From a Speech at Norwich by Former Govern George P. McLean of Connecticut.
The first time I ran for the General Assemb

ne of the prominent citizens of my community old me that he was going to vote against m because when I was a shaver I threw a rotten apple at his horse. Another prominent citizen me that he was going to vote for me because when I was a shaver I put a rotten egg in a buggy cushion belonging to the woman he worked for and he had never liked the woman. Think of it! such stuff has thrown the scales whe

In the North American Review for March Rea Admiral Goodrich and an anonymous critic dis-cuss the reform of the navy. Mrs. Maria Long-worth Storer describes the religious situation France, two New Zealand statesmen explain conditions in their country, Mr. W. D. Howells considers Professor Cross's "Sterne," Mr. S. Brooks continues his articles on Ireland, and "Britannicus" judges the Liberal party in Eng-land. There are articles on railroad regulation. on style in modern architecture, on the subtee

DISAPPEARING MILLIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Some day or other a statesman in Congress, hankering for publicity and perhaps for use fulness, will ask for explicit and specific information touching the stupendous sums of money the Government has spent of late years in "investigation." Mr. Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, suggested that position is final, and a series of more a faint insight into this abuse last year when he called a halt in expenditures by commissions, inquisitions, &c., not The diplomatic game with Germany has created by law. Little attention was not yet been played to a finish, but some paid to the matter on the part of the general public, for the general public knew nothing of the facts and therefore failed to follow his intimation; but the leaders in Congress knew what was meant, and they hailed with relief and gratitude the much needed if belated overture. Suppose Congress should sanction such

an inquest, and suppose that the desired figures should be made to include not only the widespread indictments and prosrevision. The Chamber of Deputies has ecutions that have been contemptuously thrown out of court, but also those which when pursued ran up against good fellows, our side is left to determination by the Rough Riders, and so forth, and were If the innumerable horde of favorite

outside attorneys employed in the preparation of cases against "the trusts could be squeezed into a pulp of admission and confession we might hear other things of even greater consequence. A good deal of the public money has expended in these usually futile pursuits, and in any wholesome condition of the public mind there would be a peremptory and irresistible clamor for an accounting.

People prate about extravagance in the matter of rivers and harbors, of public buildings, of junketing excursions, even of Congress funerals; but does anybody so much as dream of the millions that have been frankly squandered in the emtion of caprices demagogic or Pick seriously affect the importation of Ameri- wickian? The result of these expendi-

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Some Suggestions for Its Composition Improvement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the elections in England do not by any manner of means show that the Liberal Go ment is supported in its contention that the House of Lords should be reformed, as the Conservatives have obtained a large majority of the vote in England prope dom that really recognizes the right of out election, because both in Scotland and land for each Parliament and in Ireland for life, still reform is needed.

Presumably the best course to adopt in connection with the House of Lords would e to have the peers from England and

be to have the peers from England and Wales elected in the same way as from either Scotland or Ireland. This would mean a considerably smaller House, less unwieldy, as a good deal of the waste material that invariably is found in a large body of men would be gotten rid of, and presumably the peers would only elect representatives from among themselves who had a claim to power and whose advice would be likely to be of benefit to the country.

This suggested new House should be supplemented by giving the ex-Governors and ex-Governors-General of the large colonies seats in the House of Lords, as well as, ex-Cabinet Ministers. Naturally the information and experience of all of these officials would be of vast use and importance in the discussion not only of home questions but also those appertaining to the empire at large.

New York, January 31.

AN ECONOMY SIDETRACKED. History of the Effort to Have 106 Civilians Replace 400 Policemen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One ear and four months ago I was one of 3,400 citizens who took the civil service examination for municipal court attendant. At that time it was announced that the Board of Magistrates would appoint 196 court attendants from the civil service list when it became established. This was the Each applicant had to pass a physical

seives at 66 Lafayette street for examination. Each applicant had to pass a physical as well as a mental examination, spending two days in undergoing the same.

A year ago the successful candidates' names were printed. In the City Record of May 11, 1909, you will find the 963 names of those who passed the required examination, their percentages ranging from 96 to the 70 required by the Civil Service Commission as the minimum limit.

There the list stands to-day just as it did last May, and the 400 policemen still retain the places for which this list was prepared. Commissioner Baker says he intends to take all these policemen from these details and restore them to the Police Department. "Words are good when backed up by deeds." At the time this examination was being held two of the Magistrates hadeprepared a plan showing that 196 civilian court attendants could perform the work of the 400 policemen detailed at present.

What happened to the plan is a mystery. Who or what is responsible for such a condition I do not know, but I believe that these 963 men are entitled to some consideration.

New York, January 31.

"Robbery."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Daniel Webster and Richard Ballinger to the contrary notwithstanding, I doubt if a good Sun man would stand lawfully inactive, yelling for the police, while another man was being robbed. I think that he would try to disable the robber by sitting while in the act.

If THE SUN had only a little personal knowledge of the thievery and trickery which the people of the West and North-west have witnessed without resorting to violence, and of the utter uselessnes f their cries to Washington for help during twenty years and more, The Sun would, I think, overlook some of Mr. Pinchot's "unlawful" attempts to stop further thefta have been bent and twisted out of all re purpose of warding off punishment from thieves and perjurers.

It is an old story out this way, and it rankles. Don't rub it in by quoting Daniel Webster on "the spirit of liberty." OLD TIMER

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 29. How to Get Nervous Dyspepsia

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Nervous dyspepsia, tike that kindred aliment neurasthenia, very prevalent in our progressive modern life in fact, an observer at our lunch counters an dining tables might become convinced that it was a fashionable disease with symptoms of popularity that may tend to an epidemic.

For the benefit of those who have so far failed after strenuous efforts to contract the "classy" hilment I append a few simple but effective rules which I am sure will not fall to make the eligible for the "Groucher's" list aft Concentrate the mind continually on the story

ach and articles to go therein. A healthy siomach works automatically; your true dyspeptic should be able to draw an exact diagram of his digestive

Subscribe to all the "health" magazines.

Take daily cold spray baths before breakfast and be massaged twice daily.

until lunch hour you can soon eat sufficient at that meal to hold you for a few days; if you can succeed at this your progress will be rapid and a timely economy will reward you also. Do not under any circumstance rest after neals, as this is only the habit of very healthy people. Worry as much as possible; if you have no business of your own to practise this on get busy on some one else's.

to join you in your dyspeptic fads rehearse your symptoms to her at every chance. This is guaranteed to make a hypochrondiac of the most cheerful optimist.

NEW YORK, January 31.

HEAVEN AND HELL.

ideas That "Originated With an Ignorant

Superstitious People. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have been following the "hell" discussion in THE SUN with great interest. The horrific description of this interesting place quoted rom the Church Herald by Mr. Edgar White in THE SUN of January 29 is especially graphic. I have not as yet, however, noted the comment made on hell by the late Robert Ingersoll. In order to give his hearers an idea of the length of a sojourn in hell he told them to imagine that the earth was entirely composed of sand. in such circumstances a dove should visit the earth from a neighboring planet every million years and carry off one grain of sand, by the time the little visitor had removed the whole earth it would not be sunrise in

It has always appeared to me that the idea of a heaven as well as a hell originated with an ignorant, superstitious people a as well as the people themselves believed that the earth was fixed at the centre of the universe. Experience has taught the people that burning was about the most excruciating torture imaginable. Not find ing any systematically conducted torture factory on the surface of the earth they naturally located their hell below the sur face. Their experience with volcances and the fact that investigation of the hypothesis was impracticable were undoubtedly the

ruiding factors.
On the other hand, as a blissful heaven could not be found upon the earth the religious thinkers put it up in the sky, likewise naccessible for investigating purposes. They did not know that the gaze directed skyward pierced an infinite space of dark, cold and empty void. Neither did they know that twelve hours later their fee would be pointing toward their so-called heaven.

FISHERS ISLAND, January 81

SIR MARCHANT WILLIAMS.

nething About the Weish Nationalist Who Discovered Lloyd-George

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the most striking figures in the national life of Wales is Sir Marchant Williams. He is the personification of Welsh nationalism. He knows no political party and acknowledges no religious sect. His religion is a healthy, vigorous and fervid nationalism.

Although Sir Marchant is well known in England as an educationalist, his peculiar province is the national Eisteddfod, which

What the Olympic games were to the Greeks the Eisteddfod is to the Welshman. The former reflected the Greek ideal and tended to cultivate that sense of physical and moral beauty which constituted the most potent principle underlying the intellectual life of the Greek. So it may be said of the Eisteddfod that it reflects the musical, literary and poetic aspirations of the Welsh. When the history of Wales comes to be written according to modern lights it will then be seen how much it owes to Marchant Williams. He was the first to discover Lloyd-George. Fifteen years ago Williams wrote of him:

He is by far the best fitted for the leadership of the Welsh Nationalists in the House of Com-

Sir Marchant finds scope for his literary activities in the Nationalist, a non-political publication which he was mainly instrumental in bringing into existence. With a vigorous style he revels in burlesque, He is ruthless in his dissection of human weakness, and yet his praise is free and unconstrained. ness, and yet the strained.

Quite recently Sir Marchant published a series of Weish lyrics entitled "Odlau Serch a Bywyd" ("Songs of Love and Life"). The zeal and passion of this eminent Weishman for the land of his birth have inspired many for the land of his birth have inspired many of his elegies to those departed souls which have helped to make Wales great in the annals of the British Empire. His bulky volume of "Welsh Members of Parliament" is a very interesting compilation at the present time.

BROOKLYN, January 31. WASTED FOOD.

Could It Not Be Utilized for the Benefit of

rears ago I lived in one of the old fashioned downtown parts of the city where the poor are always at our door. Mine was a door the doorbell would ring, and when I opened some poor devil would be standing there asking for food; never for money. forage in the pantry, but on the whole they were so jolly hungry. The trouble I took was the only "charity. for even in our modest household there were always plenty of things left over which, always plenty of things left over which, ten to one, would have been thrown away had I not kept them for my beggars. Now I live in a flat with my name on a card over a little row of push buttons. No beggars molest me, and I miss them when I contemplate the family waste which, like that of any other well regulated American family, is as much good food wasted as would feed a whole economical French family. I sometimes wonder why this waste cannot be turned to the advantage of the poor.

whole economical French family. I sometimes wonder why this waste cannot be
turned to the advantage of the poor.

For instance, could not some system be
devised by which neat pasteboard boxes
would be provided to any householders,
who agreed to save such good cooked food
(not scrapings from the plates) as would be
thrown away in the ordinary course of
things? The boxes could be collected daily
and taken to places where the very poor
could come and get them, buy them for a
small amount if that is better for their
morals, as philanthropists seem so think,
say a penny a box at random.

I should think that poor, hard working
wonen would like to get ready cooked food
that only needs to be warned up again.

Is this practical or is it quite U topian?

New YORK, January 31.

M. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I take the privilege of thanking "C. D. L." for his concise, truthful reply to the criticism on the politeness of American men made by "R. F. H."?

As an American woman I desire to say that all too little has been said in favor of the thorough manliness and great heartedness of our genuine American man; a smile, a pleasant word or a favor done me has been my portion through life

Travelling abroad has its penalties, one of them being the hostility evidenced by every male to ward a female. Long live our American man' standard of etiquette. I only hope the selfish ness of our women may not lower it. B. M. R. NEW YORK, January 31.

In a Ferryboat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would ike to ask "C. D. L." what his definition of an American is. Does he consider a person a American whose parents and grandparents wer born and brought up in the United States and who himself was born and brought up in the United States? If so the American has lost his

Has "C. D. L." ever seen the women's side of a has c. D. L. ever seen the women's side of a ferryboat filled with men, all seated, who were holding their newspapers up before their faces to avoid seeing the women who were standing, and the sign which reads "The seats on this side not be occupied by men to the exclusion

Without any question a census of these me would show a large proportion of "Americans," a fact which I, being an American, greatly regret. NEW YORK, January 31.

How Colonel Bill Hackney Called for the From the Kansas City Journal.

When Blaine was running for President, Hack ney was one of his most ardent champions. the national convention in Chicago the Kansa delegation held a caucus to decide on which can didate it should support. Hackney was a member of the delegation, and presided over it. A mo-tion was made to vote as a unit for Blaine. Hackney called for a rising vote for those in favor of the motion. After all voting in the affirmative had been counted he made this call for the nega-tive: "Now all the d—d scoundrels stand up!"

Consolation of Columbus. mbus was regretting his discovery had no

THE "FANCIULLA D'ANZIO" A BOY. Mrs. Strong of the British School at Rome Gives Reasons for New Theory.

From the London Times.
Since the discovery of the bronze Char-

oteer of Delphi no antique work of art has

probably caused so great a sensation or scome so immediately popular as the status d'Anzie," purchased two years ago by the Italian Government and publicly exhibited ince October last in the Museo delle Terme. The statue was the property of Prince Ludovico Chigi, in the grounds of whose as 1878. The romantic story of its recover is well known-how on a stormy December night a landslip disclosed a niche in ar ntique wall, whence the statue slipped down from a brick pedestal. The status was briefly described in the Italian archeological reports of the time, but so long as it nained in the seclusion of the Prince's villa it was seen by only a few, who examned it under difficulties in the dim light of an underground apartment. Even so, however, rumors of its great beauty soon began to transpire, and articles by competent authorities aroused artistic curiosity as to a original. Great was the excitement there-Government had purchased the mysterious the announcement found expression in a eloquent lecture, delivered in March, 1907, before a crowded audience by Emanuel

ogy in the University of Rome.

The statue, which is flat breasted, was wing to its long drapery, taken as a matter course for that of a young girl and diversely interpreted as a poetess or a priestess, while the style of the workmanship was referred unhesitatingly to the fourth century B. C., and by some traced back to Praxiteles himself. The figure carries

the illustrious professor of archæol

against its left side a platter or tray upon which rest what appears to be a woollen roll, a few elive twigs and the claw of a lion. To the interpretations already before the public Professor Comparecti only ten days ago added that of Cassandra—Cassandra as prophetess with the Apoline attributes; an under the conception: the conception: dement was absent from the conception: dement was absent from the conception: dement was absent from the conception: behind this brow are no profound thoughts, these features reveal no strife of the soulthese lips could utter no fateful answer."

All this time, however, theories of interpretation revolved mainly about the attributes on the tray, and it does not seem to have occurred to any one, even since the statue has been well exhibited at the Museo delle Terme, to challenge or so much as to raise the question whether after all it represents a female. Yet to any one who has studied Greek form it must be obvious that the chest of the so-called "fancilla" is male. These strong muscular forms have nothing in common with the small globular breasts of maidenhood. The outline softened by the firm covering flesh is the same as in later statues of Dionysus or Apolio. The powerful neck and arms could never belong to any female flagure, but harmonize with the masculine type of breast. Indeed we may search the whole range of Greek statuary in vain for a female flagure with muscular flat breast. Such a conception was entirely alien from Greek art, and of this we have striking proof even in the soft, peculiarly feminiae forms with which Greek sculptors invariably endowed the wallek Amazons. The face also, which has been aptily compared to that of the Praxitelean Satyr, is strikingly boyish; the foot, with the whole flagure. There is a further masculine touch about the throw of the drapery over the left shoulder.

But whom does this young draped male figure represent? To answer the question astisfactorily would need a long article. I can only briefly indicate here that the interpretation o EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two

developed "fanciulla": but they are gradually gaining recognition. In fact precisely as I close this letter 1 hear that a communication has appeared in an Italian evening paper to the effect that the statue is that of a boy. The fact is so evident to unbiassed eyes that it will doubtless occur independently to many people.

[EUGENIE STRONG, (Assistant Director, British School of Rome).

An Indoor Business Man.

From the Phrenological Journal An employer who wishes to select an indoor business man needs a person who has the vital temperament, one who has the following faculties largely represented: Causality, comparison human nature, order, calculation, conscientious

ess. veneration, and secretiveness. The head of an indoor business man sequently be broad in the upper part of the fore-head, and will give him capacity to think out original plans and solve complex problem in his work, analytical capacity, and quick realization of the motives and character istics of others; broad on the outer angle of the brow, which will give him method in the ar ent of many details and great calculating powers; broad on the posterior lateral and middle parts of the coronal region, to give him honesty in all his dealings and respect for his superiors, and full in the middle lateral

portion of the brain, to give him tactfulness and reserve in speech and action.

The general appearance of an indoor business man will be somewhat short, atout and plump compared with the outside business man. His head will be well developed anteriorly, round rather than long or broad, and high in the front. His countenance will be ruddy, animate

dignified. The Aeroplane "Meet" in Los Angeles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Los Angeles has again made good. With a smiling face she bade the air pilots a breezy welcome. It was delicious to see the French and other flers climb into their baskets with a gusto that brought confidence to the waiting crowds. Swells and belles from many a clime saw them sall away through the air. The hotels were crowded with strangers. What a town it is, to be sure! The ong through the heart of the city affording a afteen minute run to the beach.

The last day of the great "meet" there was a wonderful parade to illustrate the progress of land and air transportation: Oxen and carts donkeys in the shafts, buggles, autos, airships

quite an interesting procession.

Paulhan gained a great many friends, no because he was a Frenchman but because he did things. The American Curtiss also did things. The show paved the way for many pleasurable events of like kind in the future. There are many more women in heaven now than measso it is said, that it is no wender man is hustling to fly higher and wing his way toward the celestial heights.

Los Anomins, Cal., January 25.

A Stern Beycotter. Enicker—You look well fed.

Bocker—Yes, I'm eating extra meat just now
e as to hit 'em harder when I swear off.